

# The Newport Daily News.

Five Dollars Yearly.]

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—WEBSTER.

Single Copies Two Cents.

VOL. XVI.

NEWPORT THURSDAY AFTERNOON JAN. 9, 1862.

NO 212

## The Daily News.

Published every Evening, (Sundays excepted) by  
GEORGE T. HAMMOND,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,  
At 123 Thames Street.

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CHARLES WILLIAMS,  
Dealer in  
The purest Red and White Art Coats, by the  
dozen and also semi-anthrax and bi  
partite coats; and all kinds of woad for kind  
and other purposes.

Wharf opposite foot of Dawson-st. 114

FINCH, ENGS & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Lumber and Hardware,  
Ware and Wharves Nos. 131 & 133 Thames-st.  
Newport, R. I.

T. M. KABURY,  
Manufacturer and Dealer in Books and Shows,  
149 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

JOSEPH M. LYON,  
Plumber, Brass & Copper Worker,  
Manufacturer of Pumps, Kettles, Steam Pipes,  
Repairing and general Jobbing promptly  
attended to.

135 THAMES STREET

WILLIAM CORNELL,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,  
And dealer in  
dry goods, Shoes, Paper Hanging, Agricultural Implements, &c.  
17 & 19 Broad-st., and No. 1 Spring-st.  
Junction of Broad & Spring-st.  
NEWPORT, R. I.

JAMES H. HAMMETT,  
Dealer in  
Fancy and Stole Dry Goods,  
Store No. 35 Thames-street.

W. & P. BRYER,  
Wholesale and Retail dealers in  
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
Flour, Grain, &c., &c.  
Also extensive dealers in Bleached and Un-  
bleached Spices, Lard, Elephant oil,  
Whale Oil, Store 15 Broad-st.  
NEWPORT, R. I.

CHRISTOPHER SAYER,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
No. 207 Thames-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.  
Seasonably on hand every description of  
various Groceries, Texx Foreign and Domestic  
also Fruitt, &c., &c.

LANGLEY & NORMAN,  
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,  
104 THAMES-ST., NEWPORT.  
Constantly on hand a complete assortment of  
Clothes and Furnishing Goods.

SWINBURNE & GOFFE,  
TAILORS & DRAPERS,  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
Hats, Caps, Umbrellas—and Furnishing  
Goods.

ALSO:

SWINBURNE'S BLACK,  
11 Peacock Street,  
Fall River, Mass.

WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS  
of different sizes this day received at  
BLISS' House Furnishing Store.

A NEW MUSIC BOOK,  
or THE  
New York Musical Review,  
FOR NOTHING!

We have in preparation shall publish in October, "ASAPPEL THE CHOIR BOOK," a new collection of Church Music for Singing Schools and Choirs, by Dr. Lowrance Mason. Dr. Mason's last memoir work published in 1854, reached this enormous sale, in its first year, of over 60,000 copies, which is, we are confident, the largest sale ever enjoyed, in its first season, by any Church Music Book by a single author. The work now in press will embrace nearly all new material, culled with great care from numerous sources, such as it is believed, will be of the highest interest to Choirs and Singing Schools. Its Singing School Department is more extensive and complete than in any previous work. Indeed, it contains a complete work in itself, and forms an extensive collection of secular music, the words, as well as music, to which, are nearly all quite new. It will price one dollar.

We publish, also, "THE NEW YORK MUSIC REVIEW," a fortnightly journal of sixteen quarto pages, including four pages of choice music each number, with twelve pages of reading matter, including frequent articles from the leading musicians of the country, with all the musical news, &c., &c. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum.

In view of the present hard times, and with the purpose of obtaining a wide circulation, we have applied to Dr. Mason's new work, we are induced to make the following liberal offer. To every copy sending us before 1st November, one dollar, the price of subscription to the REVIEW, we will furnish the paper for a year, and also, as soon as issued, a copy of Dr. MASON'S new work above announced, thus giving two dollars' worth for one. Those desiring the book sent by mail, must include twenty-five cents, to pay postage, in advance.

MAZON BROTHERS,  
Nos. 6 & 7 MERCER STREET,  
NEW YORK.

COAL AT \$100 PER TON.  
W. H. ARDILL & BARLOW,  
Dealers in Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron and  
Copper Workers,  
123 THAMES STREET,  
Opposite Finch & Sons, Newport, R. I.  
Also punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. SWAN,  
DRAPER & TAILOR,  
No. 108 Thames street.

No. 108 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.  
For a supply of seasonal goods, such as French and German Broad-  
cloth, Cassimires and Dobbies, English and American Cashmere, tweeds, Silk and Marseilles Vests. A good supply of furnishing goods. Also, ready made  
Coats, Frock Coats, Fants and Vests.

SHERMAN & WEST,  
have opened a Market in the New Store  
in the "Barber House," 68 Thames  
Street, next North of S. T. Hubbard's  
Grocery, where may be  
found all kinds of  
MEATS, POULTRY, GAME, SAL-  
MON, HAMS, LARD, TONGUE,  
EGGS, BUTTER, FRUIT AND  
VEGETABLES,

which will be sold at the lowest prices. All  
orders promptly delivered free of charge.

GOTTRILL & BRYER,  
DEALERS IN  
FURNITURE,  
Wholesale and retail agents for CLOCKS  
manufactured by the American Clock Co.  
ALSO

COTTRILL & BRYER,  
99 Thames st., Newport, R. I.

W. M. D. L. E.,  
Public Notary,  
practise before the Court of Justices,  
OFFICE OF VAN ZANDT & RICH,  
No. 125 Thames Street.

FOR SALE—A valuable Horse, for sale  
at CHEAP, the owner being detained  
south. Apply to ALFRED SMITH.

NOTICE.

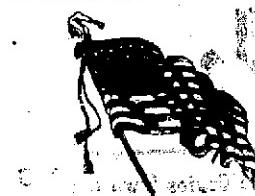
THE subscriber has for the accommoda-  
tion of his up town customers, opened  
an office at No. 172 Thames street, between  
Mill and Pelham streets. A fine assortment  
of the choicest family goods now on hand  
and arriving.

CHAS. T. HUBBARD,

101 THAMES STREET,

# The Daily News

Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 8, 1862.



For Editorial Department, Local Items General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, 45¢ page.

Advertisers are not allowed to insert stereo type display lines or cuts in the columns of this paper.

## THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

We are indebted to the New York Post's correspondent for the following interesting particulars, with which he enlightens the readers of that able journal, respecting the progress of this important expedition. His letter is dated at Annapolis,

"The sharp, cold weather of the past two days has suggested the idea that a longer delay of the transport fleet at Annapolis might possibly necessitate its remaining till the opening of navigation on the river Severn next spring. This hint has been heeded, and the embarkation of troops commenced to-day. The Ninth New Jersey regiment, Col. Joseph W. Allen, which arrived from Washington at 12 o'clock last night, embarked this noon. The Sixth New Hampshire regiment is expected by special train from Washington to-night, and will go on shipboard at once. The Fourth Rhode Island regiment, Colonel J. P. Rodman, arrived on Friday night, encamped on the Naval School grounds, and will embark to-morrow. The regiments in camp are in readiness, and have received their orders, and in all probability the entire division will be on board ship and sailing down the bay for Fortress Monroe by Wednesday night.

So far so good. At Fortress Monroe there may be a delay of a few days after the transport fleet joins the navy, but it will not long before your readers hear that the entire expedition has sailed and has struck its first blow. The first, for an expedition of this sort has not been planned for the purpose of independent men, all along, conveyed the idea that the part of the expedition which had made its rendezvous at Annapolis—large as it is both in men, means and ships—is only a portion of the projected expedition. It will be enormously increased both at Fortress Monroe and from other sources, and its progress will be undoubtedly sufficient to make it "onward" enough to satisfy the most eager, while its strength will be such that its "strikes" must be a series of successes.

The soldiers are delighted at the prospect of departure at last. Some of the regiments have been in camp two months, and two months in Annapolis, if time moves as slowly as everything else, are equal to about two years anywhere this side of St. Helena. Within the past week all have received their two months' pay, and the mails have gone north freighted with \$5 and \$10 Treasury notes, sent by soldiers to their families at home. A large amount of money has of course been expended here, not only for the supplies in part necessary to support so many men, but the shopkeepers have been benefitted by the purchases of all sorts of articles by the soldiers, and trade has never been so lively here since Washington stopped at the City Hotel. The tradesmen will regret the departure of the troops.

**THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DIVISION.**  
It is doubtful if any one of the large Federal camps is more healthfully located than the one at this post. At the beginning of last week only fourteen deaths had occurred in the entire division, viz; in the Massachusetts Twenty-third, one, Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, one; Massachusetts Twenty-fifth, two; Connecticut Tenth, one; New York Fifty-first, five. There may have been a few deaths since. The Pennsylvania Eleventh, which has been stationed in barracks in St. John's College, has lost eleven men—white a company of that regiment in camp has not lost a single man. The Colonel reasonably complains that his quarters are not sufficiently healthy. Considering the number of men in camp the number of deaths is strikingly small. Two schooners, the Rennit and Scout, under the general supervision of Dr. Samuel A. Green, Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, are devoted to division hospital purposes, and are each fitted with berths for four hundred patients. The sick have been sent from camp to the schooners, and there are at present less than two hundred and fifty men in the hospitals. Of these the majority are cases of colic,

diarrhoea and measles, and there are not ten men in hospital who could not join their regiment tomorrow.

"We have a good band ball at the camp. The division is in superb condition, both as to men, arms, clothing and equipments, and with such a leader as Burnside its success in whatever it undertakes seems almost certain."

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

**SIDEWALKS AND SLEDDING.**—We call the attention of our citizens to the notice in our columns, issued by the City Marshal, and the extracts from the City Ordinances.

The first part refers to the liability of persons who neglect to clear off their sidewalks, after they have been covered with snow and ice. Persons guilty of such neglect, are liable to a fine.

Also, the second part of the notice which refers to sledding in the streets of the city, and designating certain parts of the city as proper places for indulging in this amusement. As the practice of sledding in our streets is more or less fraught with danger to travelers, both on foot and in carriages, the provisions of the Ordinance ought to be carefully observed. Any violation of it will be, as the notices declare, rigorously dealt with.

**SNOW BALLING.**—We have been requested to call attention to the large gathering of School boys in Spring Street, Market Street, and Church, which has taken place within a few days past. The boys of the different Schools gather and indulge in a snow-ball combat, making the most outrageous noise, and using profane and indecent language, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood. This is a nuisance which ought not to be endured, and we doubt not but the authorities will act if it is suppressed.

### Will not Submit to it.

(From the Richmond Examiner.)  
We had thought that we were incapable of being taken by surprise by any new act of indulgence or defiance towards Yankees by a government that entreats them here to enjoy the fate of officers and contracts, or by a public which has not forgotten its old standard of "society," as measured in the amount of court and dirty toadying they might be permitted to pay to Northern nobility. But we were mistaken. We are intensely and altogether surprised at the latest event of Yankee impudence and Richmond servility. We are surprised to learn that a certain Yankee, Mr. King, from Newport, Rhode Island, has been prompted to come here to see a sick son, a prisoner.

We are surprised to learn that the doctor, his lady and son, are occupying very select rooms at the Arlington House. We are surprised to learn that these persons are called upon by the would be elite, (a name which would be fit) to submit to

Virginia, making such a bold pretense, been barking to see the Yankee family circle and to perform daily the debasing work of paying the greatest civilities to the enemies of our country and State. If Mr. Lincoln was only holding court at the Showcock, in her celebrated green silk and Illinois, wilfulness, we have no doubt there are creatures in Richmond who would bend their necks for the social honor of licking a little dust in her presence.

On New Year's day we saw quite a number of Northern men briskly parading our streets with passports to Fortress Monroe. They were making a number of "calls." Among them, we noticed Dr. King, the Rhode Island "lun," at the Arlington House, at large, and in as high a glee as the Union men he had been conferring with. There is a sombre spot on many faces, and the belief prevails that the war is not waged in earnest, we are doomed, and that Virginia and all the border States must inevitably be occupied by the federal authorities. But we differ with the faint hearted in one respect of opinion. We think the army will not submit, whatever may be the stipulations of others.

### The Burnside Expedition.

A correspondent of the Prov. Press, writes under date of the 3d from Annapolis as follows:

"By good fortune we have a pleasant camp ground, in the enclosure of the Naval School, on a gentle slope inclining to the Severn River. Some claim that the location was assigned us as a special favor. I am rather inclined to think it was by favor, but not special; for all regiments are so well cared for by our Major General, that they think they receive special favor. Our camp is named in honor of Colonel F. M. of the Governor's Staff, who came with us from Camp Steeum, to attend to our wants on the way. If the climate, since our arrival, is an index of winter here, we have made a very desirable change from Duxbury's Training Ground. The soldiers wear their overcoats very seldom, and when off duty, often dispense with their dress coats. Our drill ground is under the window of Gen. Burnside's head-quarters. The effect is very good, and readily seen in the rapid improvement both of the officers and men. We are hourly expecting the arrival of the 4th Regiment R. I. V., which is to join us in the expedition. Great is the rejoicing at this unexpected and welcome news.

P. S.—I resume with a lame arm and grateful heart.

The Fourth has come in and are now pitching their tents just below us, on a slope inclining to the Chesapeake. Such congratulations, cheers, hand-shaking and arm-wrestling, have never before formed a part of my experience. Every man is a brother. If the hardships of the soldier are great, none but a soldier can know the abundance of joy in the meeting of comrades. Each relates his rich experience, the greater the past dangers and hardships, the keener the relish for the anecdotes and jests. The old soldier who "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won," was no fiction, but a real soldier. To be sure we have won no fields, and cannot form a perfect conception of his character.

OUR WASHINGTON correspondent illustrates affairs in that city, by an account of a splendid new structure building, while stops short at the second story, and has a sloping roof. If the Federals gain their cause, the building will go up, but if the rebels do, most soon be brought in ruins among themselves. Their condition is daily growing more distressing and intolerable."

ter; but he is quite changed from the soldier of our school day's acquaintance.

The boys of the South are robust, and show the good effects of campaigning. The Virginians. But they are all glad to join our expedition, and go down to the sunny South. Rather down to Dixie we hope to find many items of news, which will be lawful to send to you."

## ARMY OFFICERS CATCHING SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

A letter from Paducah, Ky., in a Chicago paper, narrates the following facts, from which it appears that some of our army officers are still busy in the work of returning fugitive slaves to their masters.

"I wish to submit to you the following facts: Three lieutenants of the 41st regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel J. C. Pugh commanding, at different times gave up fugitive slaves who had placed themselves under their care as the pickets, and the custody of their owners, and consented to receive as pay or hire therefor, sums varying from one hundred and thirty to twenty dollars each. In one case, the negroes (two of them) were decoyed from the camp lines under pretence of being put over on the Illinois side, and there delivered to their master. As was afterwards learned, the owner took them immediately and sold them to the far South.

"The facts were fully known to the Colonel, but he did nothing, though called on by several officers, and urged him for the reputation of the army and the country, to take active measures to have the offenders dismissed from the service. He would speak indignantly of the outrage and that was all. A paper was then addressed to Gen. Smith, expressing, on the part of members of the regiment, unwillingness which ought not to be endured, and was doubt not but the authorities will act if it is suppressed.

**WILL NOT SUBMIT TO IT.**  
(From the Richmond Examiner.)  
We had thought that we were incapable of being taken by surprise by any new act of indulgence or defiance towards Yankees by a government that entreats them here to enjoy the fate of officers and contracts, or by a public which has not forgotten its old standard of "society," as measured in the amount of court and dirty toadying they might be permitted to pay to Northern nobility. But we were mistaken. We are intensely and altogether surprised at the latest event of Yankee impudence and Richmond servility. We are surprised to learn that a certain Yankee, Mr. King, from Newport, Rhode Island, has been prompted to come here to see a sick son, a prisoner.

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**THE BURNIDE EXPEDITION MOVING.**  
The Worcester Spy says, a private letter from Capt. Denby, of Company K 25th Ohio, states that the 25th regiment, under Captain Lacey, into Tucker county, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a commissary and a large amount of his stores, a 1st lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground and a large number were wounded. Our reinforcement had done his duty.

**FROM THE MOBILE EVENING NEWS.**  
A NIGHT NEAR MOBILE.

About midday yesterday the stout gunboat Florida, C. S. N., concluded to celebrate Christmas eve by a small set to with the insolent Lincoln cruiser New London, which was lying off the mouth of the harbor. The Florida ran down to the westward of Sand Island, and challenged the New London to come on, which she did, and for an hour or two a lively cannonade at long range furnished an exciting and interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the great number who gathered to witness it—the 4000 men who patrolled the Morgan and Warren as well as the crews of the blockade vessels, doing the spectators.

The Governor's message shows a balance in the Treasury of \$1,161,000 on the 3d of November, including \$600,000 received from the United States on account of the war expenses. After revising the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 110; that the total number of men now in service is 93,577, and that the number preparing for service is 16,038, making an aggregate of 108,615, exclusive of 20,616 of the three months' men now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now held as prisoners.

He recommends that the State assume the direct tax, the National Treasury department giving assurances that the balances due the State for war expenses will be arranged in time. He recommends the revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the Normal schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the State. He alludes to the defenseless condition of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lake, and recommends legislation on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy, on request being made to him, had consented to retain the steamer Michigan at Erie during the winter.

He recommends that the banks be released from the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments. He concludes by asserting that Pennsylvania has given more and better clothed and equipped men than any other State, and that the universal movement by Pennsylvania signifies that they are determined to quell the insurrection, save the Union, and never to tolerate any plan for its dissolution or reconstruction.

**DECORATION IN MISSOURI.**—A letter in the Chicago Tribune, dated at West Point, Missouri, December 27, gives this picture:

"I thought that some scenes previously witnessed had given me a vivid realization of the horrors of war, but nothing brought them so clearly before my mind as the country between here and Harrisonville, Mo., where I was the only man to whom the rebels had not stopped by the New London. She was evidently hit hard, for, after bucking out of the fight she signalled the fleet, and one of them ran down and lay along side of her for several hours, rendering assistance, it is supposed.

The spectators say that the Florida's long and terrible guns were admirably served, the practice being excellent, placing the shot and shell all around the mark, so close, in many instances, as to apparently dash the water upon the Lincolns' decks.

**THE BRITISH AT ANNAPOLIS.**

A letter from Annapolis, Jan. 6, says:

"British war steamer, carrying two decks of heavy guns, arrived that day. No person had landed, and nothing was known of the mission of the stranger.—Boston Journal.

**A DESERTER FROM FORT PULASKI.**

A letter from Warsaw Sound, Georgia, Dec. 27, mentions the following:

"On Saturday night last a large float came down and ran ashore on Tybee Island. On Sunday, a deserter from Fort Pulaski, who had crossed over to the island, surrendered himself to the soldier. He said he had cut the float adrift. He said there were two thousand men in the fort, and that sand bags had been piled within the fort's enclosure to strengthen the granite bulwarks. He reports a dearth of provisions. They have abundance of rice and flour. The only meat to be had are supplied by those cattle which are caught roaming about, and the fish and game. He says the women and children in Savannah are in a state of readiness to leave at any moment. The rebels will fight it out at the fort."

**FROM MEMPHIS.**—A gentleman recently arrived from Memphis communicates the following to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Provisions are growing very scarce, and many article have reached starvation prices. Coffee one dollar per pound; tea four dollars; flour twelve dollars, and bacon thirty cents per pound. Gold is at a premium of forty per cent, and rarely to be had at that. The common currency is Confederate treasury notes, payable six months after the establishment of the independence of the South in the Confederacy. He says the idea prevails among the rebels that Gen. Buell and Halleck will move their forces simultaneously against Bowling Green and Columbus. He says the people of the South are growing very impatient, and most soon be brought in bonds among themselves. Their condition is daily growing more distressing and intolerable."

**OUR WASHINGTON** correspondent illustrates affairs in that city, by an account of a splendid new structure building, while stops short at the second story, and has a sloping roof. If the Federals gain their cause, the building will go up, but if the rebels do, most soon be brought in ruins among themselves. Their condition is daily growing more distressing and intolerable."

**THE REBELS ROUTED AT BLUE GAP, VA.**

**CANNON, WAGONS AND STORES CAPTURED.**

**WAR NEWS.**

## FLOUR, CORN AND MIDLINGS, THIS DAY LANDING FROM SLOOP WILLARD, BY W. J. SWINBURNE.

**SOMETHING NEW!**

**PLINY FINKE'S FAMILY COAL.**

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at SWINBURNE'S.

**10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.**

By virtue of a warrant of sale from the Hon. U. S. Circuit Court, to be directed, that all assemblage of wharf, at Public Auction, on Commercial Wharf, at the Common House in the City of Newport, R. I., on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The bark Reindeer, of about 250 tons burthen, laid up, apparel and furniture.

1 cask containing brandy, 1 cask wine,

1 cask containing table cutlery, 1 box hatchets, hammers, &c.

1 cask containing bacon, 1 cask ham, 1 cask bacon salted, 1 cask ham, 1 cask bacon.

1 cask containing dried beans, 1 cask beans, 1 cask dried beans, 1 cask beans.

1 cask containing flour, 1 cask flour, 1 cask meal, 1 cask meal, 1 cask meal.

1 cask containing salted hams, 1 cask hams.

1 cask containing bacon, 1 cask bacon.



